3/24/88 51527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

# AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1987 — JANUARY 1988

# District Unemployment Shows Long Run Improvements

## Rate 6.4% for Third Consecutive Month

## Labor Force

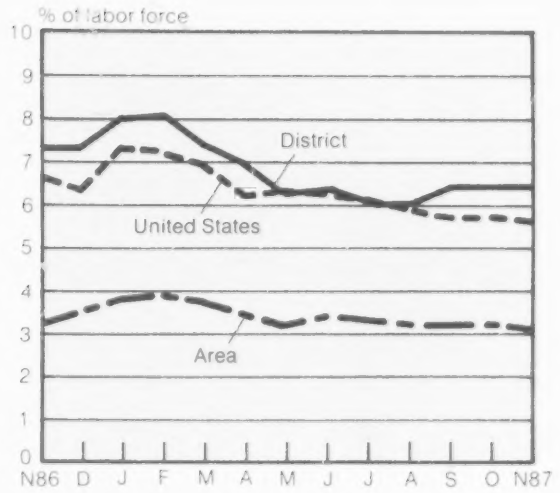
### *The District*

For the third consecutive month, the labor market status of the District residents in November remained relatively unchanged. The November unemployment rate measured 6.4 percent, the same as in September and October. During November the labor force declined by 1,400 workers with 1,100 fewer residents employed and 300 fewer unemployed. Thus, the District's labor force seeme to be in a holding pattern. Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate between October and November has traditionally declined on an average of 0.2 percentage point. However, in four of the 16 years, the rate rose and in four others it remained unchanged.

Compared to November 1986, the unemployment rate is down nearly a full percentage point (6.4 percent this year vs. 7.3 percent last year). Furthermore, there are 14,200 more residents working and 2,200 fewer unemployed.

*Continued on page 3*

**Unemployment Rates**
**November 1986 to November 1987**




Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

# AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1987 JANUARY 1988

## Contents

**Labor Force**

*District* 1
*Area & Suburbs* 3
*Characteristics of UI Applicants* 5

**Job Growth**

*District* 5
*Suburbs* 7
*Area* 8
*Growth Rates* 8

**Special Article**

*The Business Services Industry* 10

**Unemployment Rates**

*Metropolitan Areas* 14
*States* 14
*Selected Cities* 15

**Departments**

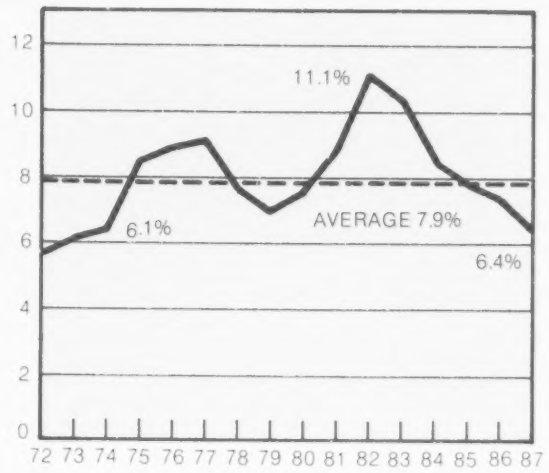
*Unemployment Insurance Activities* 16
*Consumer Index* 18
*Hours & Earnings* 18

The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

*Continued from page 1*

**District Unemployment Rates in the Month of November 1972—1987**




Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate in the District during the month of November has averaged 7.9 percent. Thus, unemployment this year is one and one half percentage points below the long-term trend for the month and the lowest since the 6.1 percent recorded in November 1973, some fourteen years ago. Through the first seven months of this year, the District's rate has averaged 6.7 percent, so it is very likely that the annual average this year will be the lowest in nearly a decade and a half.

Unemployment among all civilian workers in the United States in November was 5.6 percent (unadjusted), down a tenth of a percent from October.

# *The Area & Suburbs*

During November the suburban unemployment rate declined by 0.2 of a percentage point to 2.4 percent of the labor force. This indicates an extremely tight market, which may be a major contributor to the slowing of new job creation in the Washington Area (see section on job growth rates). Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), 46,600 suburban residents entered the labor market and 46,700 found jobs, thus the pool of unemployed suburban workers declined by 100.

**Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County**

| | Nov.[a] 1987 | Oct.[b] 1987 | Nov.[b] 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| District of Columbia | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| Calvert | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Prince Georges County | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Charles County | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Frederick County | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Stafford County | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Montgomery County | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Prince William County | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Alexandria City | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Falls Church City | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Fairfax County | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Arlington County | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Fairfax City | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Manassas City | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Loudoun County | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Manassas Park City | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 |

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised

*Source:* Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Labor market activities in the District, when combined with the suburbs, produced a small decline in the Area unemployment rate in November, from 3.2 percent in October to 3.1 percent in November. The rate

*Continued on page 4*

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population**
**District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA**
**November 1987[a]**

| | Nov.[b] 1987 | Oct.[c] 1987 | Nov. 1986 | Oct. 1986 | Net Change From Oct. 1987 | Net Change From Nov. 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Washington, D.C.** | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 339,100 | 340,500 | 327,100 | 324,500 | -1,400 | 12,200 |
| Total Employed | 317,500 | 318,600 | 303,600 | 300,600 | -1,100 | 14,200 |
| Total Unemployed | 21,600 | 21,900 | 23,800 | 23,900 | -300 | -2,200 |
| Unemployment Rate[d] | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | - | -0.9 |
| **Suburban Ring** | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,795,900 | 1,796,800 | 1,749,300 | 1,745,400 | -900 | 46,600 |
| Total Employed | 1,752,400 | 1,750,900 | 1,705,700 | 1,700,000 | 1,500 | 46,700 |
| Total Unemployed | 43,500 | 45,900 | 43,600 | 45,300 | —2,400 | -100 |
| Unemployment Rate[d] | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —0.2 | —0.1 |
| **Washington, D.C. MSA** | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 2,135,000 | 2,137,300 | 2,076,400 | 2,069,900 | -2,300 | 58,600 |
| Total Employed | 2,069,900 | 2,069,500 | 2,009,000 | 2,000,600 | 400 | 60,900 |
| Total Unemployed | 65,100 | 67,800 | 67,400 | 69,200 | -2,700 | —2,300 |
| Unemployment Rate[d] | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | —0.1 | -0.1 |

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

*Source:* Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Continued from page 3*

is one of the lowest among major metropolitan areas in the country. Compared to last year at the same time, there are now 60,900 more residents employed. Since Area employment expanded more than the labor force, unemployment declined by 2,300 people over the year. Almost all of the decline (96 percent) in Area unemployment is attributable to the District.

As a result of over-the-year changes (November 1986 to November 1987), District residents now comprise a slightly larger proportion of the Area's total labor force. More importantly, in the past year, District residents have increased their share of Area jobs and decreased their share of joblessness.

**Labor Force Distribution**
**Washington Metropolitan Area**
**November 1987 & November 1986**
(Percent)

| | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOVEMBER 1987** | | | |
| Area | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| District | 15.9 | 15.3 | 33.3 |
| Suburbs | 84.1 | 84.7 | 66.7 |
| **NOVEMBER 1986** | | | |
| Area | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| District | 15.8 | 15.1 | 35.3 |
| Suburbs | 84.2 | 84.9 | 64.7 |

### Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 7,728 in November 1987 -- down 707 from October. In November, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 27 percent of the total November claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers at 25 percent. Service workers accounted for another 21 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.1 weeks for all claimants -- up from 10.0 weeks in October.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.8 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.3 to 10.5 weeks. In November 1986, the average duration for males was 9.7 weeks and 10.2 weeks for females.

## Job Growth

# *The District*

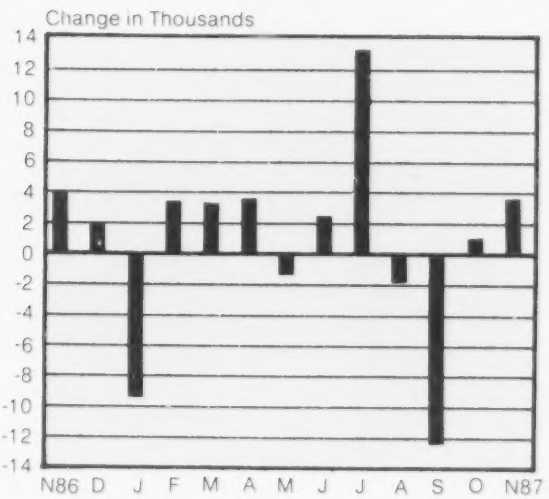
The number of jobs in the District increased 3,500 for a 0.5 percent gain between October and November. The private sector registered growth of 1,600 jobs, primarily reflecting seasonal gains in Retail Trade (1,000 jobs) resulting from hiring for the holiday shopping season.

The private sector gained 1,900 jobs with growth in State and Local Government (2,000 jobs) being partially offset by declines in Federal Government (200 jobs). District Government accounted for the growth in State and Local Government with a rise in educational employment and additional gains resulting from the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District during the previous month.

Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), the number of jobs in the District rose by 1.1 percent for a gain of 7,200 jobs. The private sector generated 10,300 jobs for a 2.7 percent rate of growth. The growth leader, Services (7,400 jobs), accounted for 72 percent of new private sector jobs with the major contributors being Hotels (2,300 jobs), All Other Services (2,000 jobs), Health Services (1,000 jobs) and Legal Services (1,000 jobs). Significant private sector growth also occurred in Retail Trade (1,600 jobs) and Construction (1,000 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (7,500 jobs) was partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (4,400 jobs) resulting in a 1.2 percent decline in government jobs.

**Monthly Job Growth**
**The District**
**November 1986 — November 1987**



## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

| | District of Columbia | | | Metropolitan Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1987[b] | Oct. 1987[c] | Nov. 1986 | Nov. 1987[b] | Oct. 1987[c] | Nov. 1986 |
| **Total** | **652.3** | **648.8** | **645.1** | **2,073.2** | **2,061.7** | **2,030.2** |
| Total Private Sector | 392.9 | 391.3 | 382.6 | 1,508.0 | 1,500.5 | 1,472.0 |
| Total Government | 259.4 | 257.5 | 262.5 | 565.2 | 561.2 | 558.2 |
| **INDUSTRY** | | | | | | |
| **Manufacturing** | **15.9** | **15.9** | **15.6** | **86.3** | **85.8** | **86.3** |
| Total Durables | N/A | N/A | N/A | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.6 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 21.6 | 21.5 | 22.8 |
| All Other Durables | N/A | N/A | N/A | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.4 |
| Total Non-Durables | N/A | N/A | N/A | 44.3 | 44.0 | 43.6 |
| Food & Kindred Products | N/A | N/A | N/A | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 31.7 | 31.5 | 30.9 |
| All Other Non-Durables | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| All Other Manufacturing | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Mining** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.9** | **0.9** | **0.9** |
| **Construction** | **15.3** | **15.3** | **14.3** | **125.3** | **126.9** | **125.7** |
| **Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities** | **24.7** | **24.7** | **24.4** | **101.0** | **100.5** | **96.3** |
| Railroad | N/A | N/A | N/A | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Transportation (except Railroad) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 45.4 | 44.9 | 42.2 |
| All Transportation | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Communication and Public Utilities | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 49.3 |
| **Trade** | **66.1** | **65.1** | **64.7** | **426.8** | **419.2** | **417.1** |
| Wholesale | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 73.3 | 77.9 | 75.0 |
| Retail | 57.2 | 56.2 | 55.6 | 348.5 | 341.3 | 342.1 |
| General Merchandise | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 42.3 | 40.2 | 43.8 |
| Food | N/A | N/A | N/A | 46.9 | 46.1 | 48.1 |
| Automotive | N/A | N/A | N/A | 38.7 | 36.8 | 37.7 |
| Apparel & Accessories | N/A | N/A | N/A | 26.9 | 26.0 | 26.2 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 27.5 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 109.4 | 107.7 | 104.0 |
| All Other Retail | 25.0 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 84.4 | 82.5 | 82.3 |
| **Finance, Insurance and Real Estate** | **36.5** | **36.4** | **36.8** | **121.1** | **121.1** | **117.1** |
| Banking | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| All Other | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 95.1 |
| **Services** | **234.2** | **233.8** | **226.8** | **646.7** | **646.2** | **628.7** |
| Hotels & Lodging Places | 16.8 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 32.0 |
| Personal Services | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.4 |
| Business Services | 51.2 | 51.2 | 50.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Health Services | 34.4 | 34.3 | 33.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Legal Services | 24.6 | 24.5 | 23.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Membership Organizations | 30.8 | 30.6 | 30.1 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Other Services | 72.4 | 72.4 | 70.4 | 589.0 | 588.3 | 573.2 |

*(continued)*

**Wage and Salary Employment**
**by Industry and Place of Work[a]**
(in thousands)

| | District of Columbia | | | Metropolitan Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1987[b] | Oct. 1987[c] | Nov. 1986 | Nov. 1987[b] | Oct. 1987[c] | Nov. 1986 |
| **Government** | **259.4** | **257.5** | **262.5** | **565.2** | **561.2** | **558.2** |
| Federal Government | 203.3 | 203.5 | 210.8 | 347.6 | 347.4 | 353.2 |
| State & Local Government | N/A | N/A | N/A | 217.6 | 213.8 | 205.0 |
| State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation) | 51.5 | 49.3 | 46.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Public Transportation | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

*Source:* Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

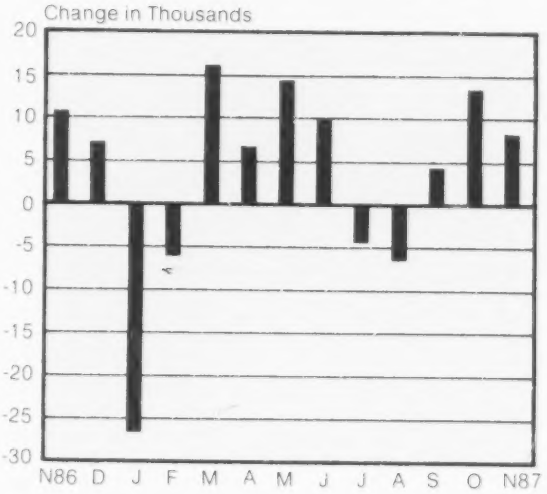
# *The Suburbs*

The number of suburban jobs increased by 8,000 between October and November for a 0.6 percent gain. The private sector increased by 5,900 jobs with the growth attributable to Retail Trade (6,200 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 56 percent of this seasonal job gain.

Public sector growth of 2,100 jobs, reflected gains in State and Local Government (1,800 jobs) resulting from seasonal increases in educational employment as well as growth in Federal Government (400 jobs). Sixty-one percent of State and Local Government growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for the increase in Federal jobs.

Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.6 percent for a gain of 35,800 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, accounting for 74 percent of suburban growth, increased at a rate of 4.0 percent while the Maryland suburbs grew at a substantially lower rate of 1.3 percent. Private sector growth accounted for

**Monthly Job Growth**
**The Suburbs**
**November 1986 — November 1987**




72 percent of new suburban jobs with the leading contributors, Services (10,600 jobs) and Trade (8,300 jobs) producing 74 percent of the new private sector jobs. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 59 percent of the Services growth and 53 percent of the increased jobs in Trade. The public sector grew by 10,100 jobs over the year

*Continued on page 8*

*Continued from page 7*

with growth in both State and Local Government (8,200 jobs) and Federal Government (1,900 jobs). Government job growth occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs.

# The Area

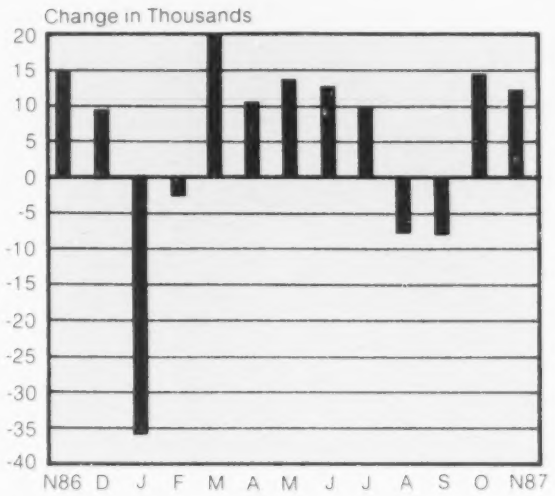
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,500 jobs between October and November for a monthly increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector accounted for 65 percent of total new jobs, gaining 7,500 jobs primarily as a result of seasonal growth in Retail Trade (7,200 jobs).

The public sector gained 4,000 jobs with increases in State and Local Government (3,800 jobs) and Federal Government (200 jobs). Seasonal hiring by State and Local educational institutions was responsible for a majority of the public job growth.

Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), the area created 43,000 jobs for a growth rate of 2.1 percent. The private sector accounted for 84 percent of total new jobs growing at a rate of 2.4 percent and gaining 36,000 jobs. The leading growth contributors, Services (18,000 jobs) and Trade (9,700 jobs), were responsible for 77 percent of private job growth. Significant growth was also registered in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (4,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,000 jobs) which recorded growth rates of 4.9 and 3.4 percent, respectively.

Public sector growth of 7,000 jobs over the year resulted from gains in State and Local Government (12,600 jobs) offsetting a reduction in Federal Government (5,600 jobs). Federal losses were confined to the District which accounts for 58 percent of area federal civilian employment.

**Monthly Job Growth**
**The Area**
**November 1986 — November 1987**

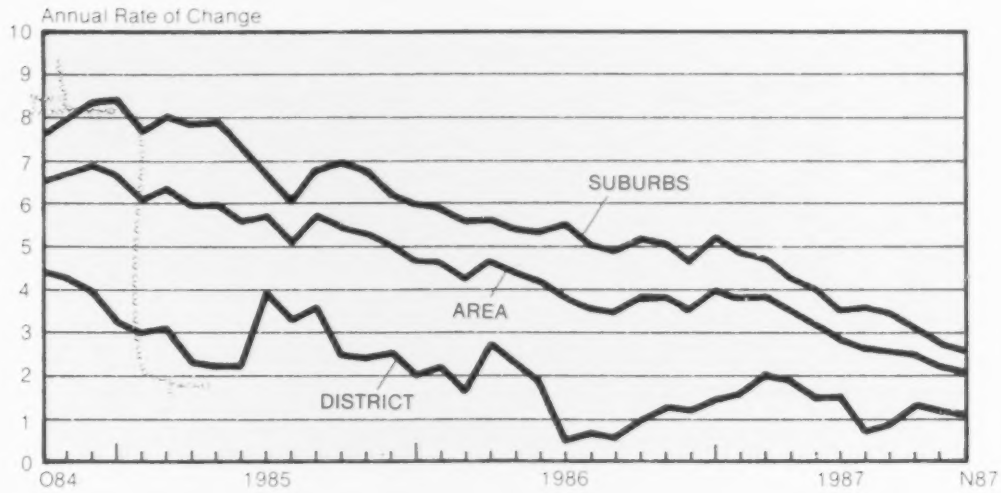



# Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 37 months (October 1984 to November 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.5 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.1 percent.

The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.6 percent, but below its 37 month long-term average of 5.7 percent. The over-the-year growth this November was the lowest dur-

**Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth**
**October 1984 to November 1987**




**Profile of Job Growth Rates**
**October 1984 to November 1987**

| | |
|---|---|
| **The Area** | |
| Average 37 months | 4.5% |
| High, December 1984 | 6.8% |
| Low, November 1987 | 2.1% |
| Current month | 2.1% |
| **The Suburbs** | |
| Average 37 months | 5.7% |
| High, January 1985 | 8.4% |
| Low, November 1987 | 2.6% |
| Current month | 2.6% |
| **The District** | |
| Average 37 months | 2.1% |
| High, October 1984 | 4.4% |
| Low, July 1986 | 0.5% |
| Current month | 1.1% |

ing the 37-month span for the Area and the suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.1 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 37-month average of 2.1 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 98,400 new jobs produced between November 1984 and November 1985 to 43,000 between November 1986 and this past November. Over the past year, 35,800 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 7,200 in the District. *However, the Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.1 percent versus 2.8 percent for the Nation).*

# *New Firms in the District of Columbia Third Quarter 1987*

During the third Quarter of 1987 (July-September), 540 private sector firms became liable in the District of Columbia under its Unemployment Compensation Laws. These firms averaged 1,640 employees per month, and generated $6.6 million in total wages in that quarter. The average number of employees per new firm was 3. The low

*Continued on page 12*

# Industrial Profile:

# The Business Services Industry

The December 1987 issue of the *Area Labor Summary* contained a profile of the services industry in the District tracing this industry's growth from 1976-1986. Over the study period, the Services industry grew at an annual rate of 4.2 percent, a rate much in excess of all other industries in the City. The December study also identified Business Services as the component industry within the Services industry which added the most new jobs between 1981 and 1986. The month's article profiles job growth in Business Services between March 1986 and March 1987.[1]

The U.S. Government's *Standard Industrial Classification* (SIC) manual defines Business Services firms as "establishments engaged in rendering services to other business establishments on a fee or contract basis". Business Services is divided by the SIC into 9 groups (3 digit codes) and 22 industries (4 digit codes). For purpose of this analysis, LMIR has divided the Industry into 13 groups consisting of 7 three digit industries, 5 four digit and one "other".

### *Business Services Employment & Jobs*

In March 1987, the Business Services industry employed 47,000 workers in the District. This was 7.6 percent of all the workers in the city and 13.1 percent of those in the private sector. Firms providing management and public relations services employed the largest number of workers (14,700) or about 32 percent of all the Business Services workers. Another 13,100 people were employed by other firms providing janitorial and cleaning services and 7,400 additional workers were employed by firms providing temporary employees. These three Business Services industries (Management & Public Relations, Services to Buildings, and Personnel Supply) together employed over 75 percent of the workers in the industry.

Between March 1986 and March 1987, the Business Services Industry as a whole added 2,200 new employees. Two industry segments, Services to Buildings (1,000 new workers) and Personnel Supply (600 new workers) accounted for 73 percent of all the over-the-year job growth. Three other segments -- Computer and Data Processing, Management and Public Relations, and Detective and Protective Services -- all added 300 new employees each. Three smaller Business Services industries lost jobs and two others showed no over-the-year changes.

### *Business Service Firms*

In March 1987, there were 2,688 firms in the Business Services industry. These companies represented 13.9 percent of all the private sector business in the District of Columbia. By far, Management and Public Relations firms were the most numerous, making up 53 percent of all businesses in the industry. Business Services, NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) contained the second largest concentration of firms, but this unclassified group represented less than 10 percent of all firms in the industry. Four other Business Services components had more than 150 firms each--Computer and

Data Processing (195), Personnel Supply (175), Services to Buildings (169) and Mailing, Reproduction and Stenographic Supply (165).

Between March 1986 and March 1987, 95 new firms were created in Business Services. Fifty-five (55) were in the Management and Public Relations grouping, followed by Computer Processing and Personnel Supply. Three components of the Business Services Industry lost firms -- Business Services, NEC (18), Equipment Rental & Leasing (13), and Mailing, Reproduction and Stenographic Services (7).

## *Average Firm Size*

The average firm in the Business Services industry in March 1987 had 17.7 employees, about the average size of all private sector companies in the District. On average, the largest firms were in Building Services, Personnel Services, and Protective Services. The remainder of the firms in other business services were all rather small (less than 20 employees each).

**Business Services**
**Average Employment**
**March 1987**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total** | **17.7** |
| Building Services | 79.4 |
| Personnel Supply | 42.3 |
| Protective Services | 42.3 |
| Data Processing | 18.5 |
| News Syndicates | 16.0 |
| Equipment Rental | 15.5 |
| Research Labs | 11.8 |
| Management | 10.2 |
| Advertising | 10.1 |
| Other | 10.0 |
| Businesses, NEC | 9.1 |
| Stenographic | 7.2 |
| Credit | NA |

## *Average Pay in Business Services*

Annual average pay in Business Services was $23,100 or about the same as the 1986 average of $24,300 for all private sector workers in the District.[2] But pay varied widely among the component industries in Business Services from around $46,000 per employee in Research and Development Laboratories to a low of $7,100 per employee in the Building Services industry.

On average, workers in the Business Services industry had pay increases of $1,000, or about 4.5 percent, between March 1986 and March 1987. The largest increase occurred in the Credit Reporting and Collection Industry, however, this is an industry with only eight firms and less than 100 employees. Research and Development Lab workers not only had the highest average wage, but also received the second largest over-the-year increase -- $5,000 or 13.3 percent. Computer Services workers also faired well receiving an increase of $2,000 each or 18.5 percent. Equipment Leasing, News Syndicates and Building Services workers had only nominal increases, while workers in Business Services, NEC and Other Business Services actually had reduced pay.

## *Observations*

Business Services is the fastest growing industry in the District, but probably the least understood. Its principal industrial characteristic is diversity -- diversity of services, ranging from the highly technical functions of Computer Services and Research Laboratories, to managerial and clerical functions in the Management and Public Relations and Personnel Supply industries, to janitorial functions in the Building Services industry. Diversity of oc-

*Continued on page 13*

*Continued from page 9*

figure is reasonable, and is due in significant measure to the fact that a large number of firms newly established and subject to the law have no employees at all. Furthermore, new firms traditionally begin with a small number of employees. The activity in this quarter for these firms does not vary significantly from quarters previously studied.

There were 150 industries represented by the 540 newly liable firms for this quarter. Of this total, seven industries had significant wage impact -- exceeding $200,000 in total wages for this quarter. This group accounted for one half of the wages paid by all new firms, but comprised only 28 percent of the total number of firms. The top industries of this group in high employment impact were the Eating and Drinking Establishments, and Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services. Tops in average wage per employee were Business Associations; and Engineering and Architectual Services. Management, Consulting Public Relations Services; and Eating and Drinking Establishments were leaders in the number of new firms within their industries.

The seven selected industries combined averaged nearly 1,000 employees per month during the quarter, and $3,500 in wages per employee.

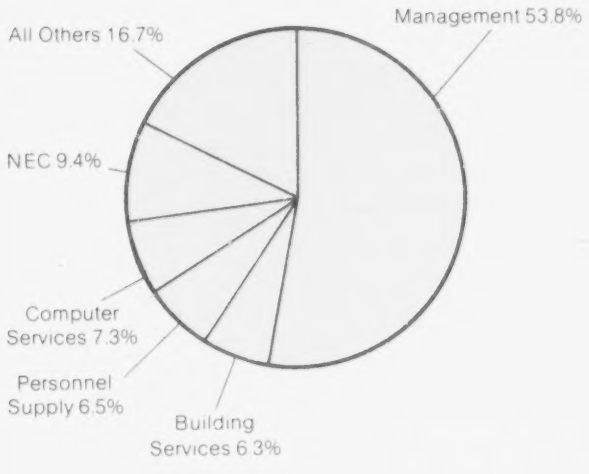
Noted among major new firms are River Club; Paolo's; Shanghi Express; James Madison, Ltd.; J.J.S. Services, Inc.; Everclean Maid Services; National Maintenance Services; Tax Executives Institute; Paisley Associates; Mott and Associates; Numarc; House Rex Associates; Talent Payroll Services; Bon Bon International; Marquis Productions, Inc.; and Resinet Corporation.

**Characteristics of New Firms**
**District of Columbia**
Third Quarter 1987

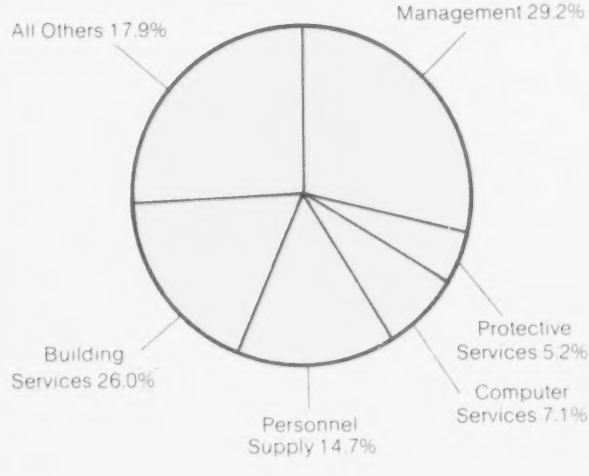
| | Number of Firms | Average Monthly Employment | Average Firm Size | Gross Wages | Average Quarterly Wage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total New Firms** | **540** | **1,637** | **3.0** | **$6,635,505** | **$4,100** |
| **Total High Wage Impact Industries** | **152** | **977** | **6.6** | **3,380,846** | **3,500** |
| Eating and Drinking Establishments | 47 | 370 | 7.8 | 865,877 | 2,300 |
| Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Buildings | 7 | 84 | 12.0 | 206,953 | 2,500 |
| Consulting, Management and Public Relations | 50 | 91 | 1.8 | 683,174 | 7,500 |
| Legal Services | 25 | 65 | 2.6 | 461,344 | 7,100 |
| Business Associations | 7 | 24 | 3.4 | 357,351 | 14,900 |
| Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services | 10 | 23 | 2.2 | 233,252 | 10,100 |
| Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services | 6 | 321 | 53.5 | 572,893 | 1,800 |

## Business Services
## March 1987

### Firms




### Employment




## Number of Firms in the Business Services Industry District of Columbia March 1986 and March 1987

| | 1986 | 1987 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total All Business Services** | **2,593** | **2,688** | **95** |
| Advertising | 80 | 89 | 9 |
| Credit Reporting & Collection | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Mailing, Reproduction & Stenographic | 172 | 165 | -7 |
| Services to Buildings | 154 | 169 | 15 |
| News Syndicates | 49 | 50 | 1 |
| Personnel Supply | 145 | 175 | 30 |
| Computer & Data Processing | 173 | 195 | 22 |
| Research & Development Labs | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| Management & Public Relations | 1,392 | 1,447 | 55 |
| Detective & Protective Services | 55 | 55 | 0 |
| Equipment Rental & Leasing | 58 | 45 | -13 |
| Business Services, NEC | 271 | 253 | -18 |
| Other Business Services | 19 | 20 | 1 |

*Source:* ES-202 Program, Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. (DOES/LMIR).

## Annual Average Wages in the Business Services Industry District of Columbia March 1986 and March 1987

| | 1986 | 1987 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total All Business Services** | **$22,100** | **$23,100** | **$1,000** |
| Advertising | 34,100 | 37,200 | 3,100 |
| Credit Reporting & Collection | 21,200 | 28,000 | 6,800 |
| Mailing, Reproduction & Stenographic | 21,800 | 23,600 | 1,800 |
| Services to Buildings | 6,800 | 7,100 | 300 |
| News Syndicates | 35,300 | 35,500 | 200 |
| Personnel Supply | 12,500 | 13,700 | 1,200 |
| Computer & Data Processing | 25,400 | 30,100 | 4,700 |
| Research & Development Labs | 40,700 | 46,100 | 5,400 |
| Management & Public Relations | 39,000 | 41,000 | 2,000 |
| Detective & Protective Services | 10,500 | 11,700 | 1,200 |
| Equipment Rental & Leasing | 20,200 | 20,700 | 500 |
| Business Services, NEC | 20,400 | 18,900 | -1,500 |
| Other Business Services | 25,600 | 22,400 | -3,200 |

*Source:* ES-202 Program, Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. (DOES/LMIR).

*Continued on page 14*

*Continued from page 13*

**Employment in the Business Services Industry**
**District of Columbia**
**March 1986 and March 1987**

| | 1986 | 1987 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total All Business Services** | **45,600** | **47,800** | **2,200** |
| Advertising | 800 | 900 | 100 |
| Credit Reporting & Collection | 100 | ** | |
| Mailing, Reproduction & Stenographic | 1,400 | 1,200 | -200 |
| Services to Buildings | 12,100 | 13,100 | 1,000 |
| News Syndicates | 700 | 800 | 100 |
| Personnel Supply | 6,800 | 7,400 | 600 |
| Computer & Data Processing | 3,300 | 3,600 | 300 |
| Research & Development Labs | 200 | 200 | 0 |
| Management & Public Relations | 14,400 | 14,700 | 300 |
| Detective & Protective Services | 2,300 | 2,600 | 300 |
| Equipment Rental & Leasing | 900 | 700 | -200 |
| Business Services, NEC | 2,400 | 2,300 | -100 |
| Other Business Services | 200 | 200 | 0 |

** Less than 100 employees.

*Source:* ES-202 Program, Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. (DOES/LMIR)

cupations -- ranging from highly skilled computer programmers, management consultants, and electrical engineers to clerks, janitors and guards.[3] Diversity of pay -- ranging from over $45,000 per worker to $7,000. So, a large and growing Business Services industry creates a wide range of work opportunities in the City for both highly skilled and beginning workers.

1. This study also updates a previous profile of the Business Services Industry published in the November 21, 1986 edition of the *Area Labor Summary*.

2. See the November 1987 edition of the *Area Labor Summary* for a profile of annual pay in the District in 1986.

3. Note: The November 1986 *ALS* article contains a staffing pattern of occupations in Business Services.

# Unemployment Rates

## Metropolitan Areas

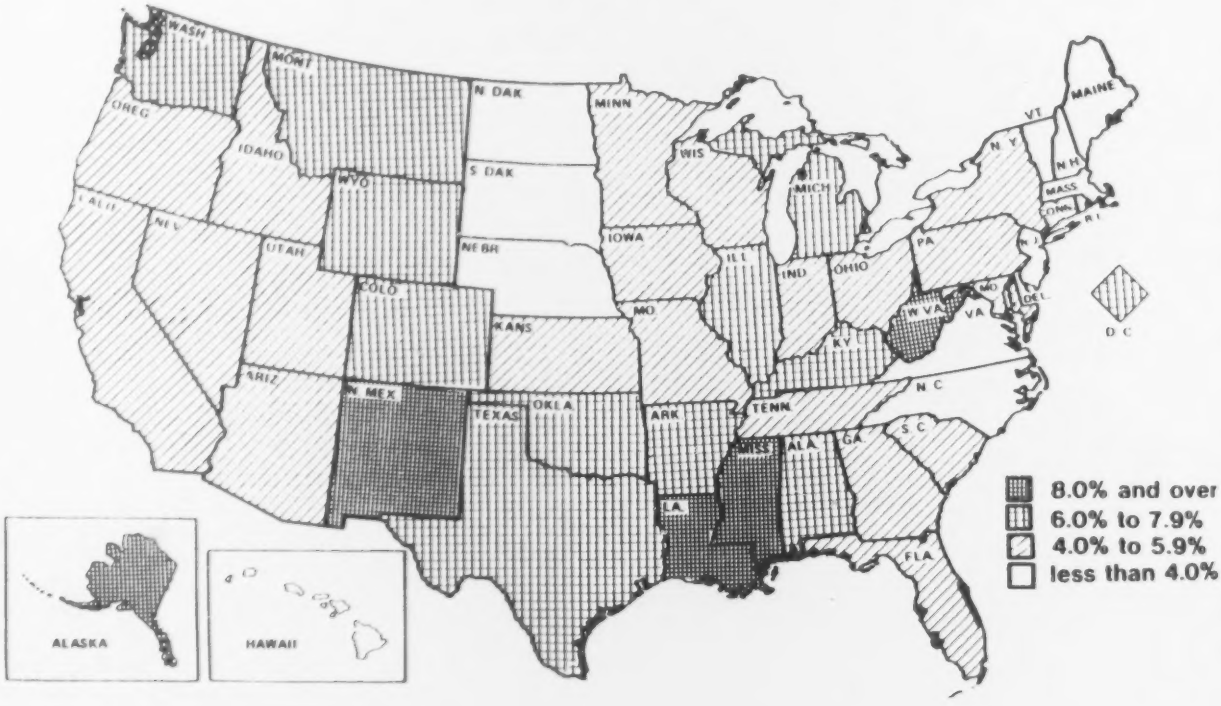
In October 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines slightly between September and October. In October, labor force activities in both the District and the Suburbs held the area's rate steady at 3.2 percent. A year ago, the area's rate was 3.3 percent. This was the thirty-fourth lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate unchanged at 2.3 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.9 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded an October rate of 4.5 percent. A year ago, it was 4.6 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had an October jobless rate of 3.7 percent down from 3.8 percent in September. A year ago, it was 4.1 percent.

## States

When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary unemployment rate of 6.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the thirteenth highest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the September standing. Maryland's rate edged up from 3.9 percent to 4.0 percent, while Virginia's rate edged down from

**Unemployment Rates by State, October 1987**




4.0 to 3.9 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty-one states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 5.7 percent in October. The District of Columbia's rate at 6.4 percent was above, and Maryland's and Virginia's were below the national rate.

Unemployment rates were lower in October 1987 than a year earlier in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Twenty states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year unemployment rate decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Louisiana (3.2 points), Alabama (2.5 points), and Oklahoma (2.2 points).

The lowest unemployment rates for October were mostly in New England; New Hampshire, at 2.1 percent, had the lowest rate, followed by Massachusetts (2.7 percent), Delaware (2.8 percent), and Connecticut, Maine, and Rhode Island (all 2.9 percent). Even though Louisiana reported the largest over-the-year decline, it still reported the highest unemployment rate for the month -- 10.1 percent. West Virginia (9.4 percent), Mississippi (9.2 percent), and Alaska (9.1 percent) had the next highest rates.

# *Cities*

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.4 percent) had the nineteenth lowest jobless rate. This was down two notches from the September position. In October, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was unchanged at 7.2 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates, two reported higher rates, and one, Los Angeles, remained

*Continued on page 16*

*Continued from page 15*

unchanged. Ten (10) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 6.5 percent or less. The District of Columbia falls under this category, but Baltimore is slightly above.

**Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities***

| City | October 1987* | October 1986 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Gary, IN | 12.9 | 19.2 |
| 2. Detroit, MI | 10.4 | 10.8 |
| 3. New Orleans, LA | 9.4 | 11.6 |
| 4. St. Louis, MO | 8.9 | 9.3 |
| 5. Newark, NJ | 8.2 | 10.7 |
| 6. Birmingham, AL | 8.2 | 10.6 |
| 7. Houston, TX | 8.1 | 11.2 |
| 8. Cleveland, OH | 7.9 | 11.5 |
| 9. Buffalo, NY | 7.8 | 8.5 |
| 10. Chicago, IL | 7.6 | 8.9 |
| 11. Dayton, OH | 7.3 | 9.5 |
| 12. Baltimore, MD | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| 13. Cincinnati, OH | 6.8 | 7.7 |
| 14. Dallas, TX | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| 15. Miami, FL | 6.7 | 8.4 |
| 16. Los Angeles, CA | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 17. Atlanta, GA | 6.5 | 7.4 |
| 18. Philadelphia, PA | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| **19. District of Columbia** | **6.4** | **7.4** |
| 20. Pittsburgh, PA | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| 21. Milwaukee, WI | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| 22. New York, NY | 5.8 | 6.9 |
| 23. Salt Lake City, UT | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| 24. Columbus, OH | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| 25. San Francisco, CA | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| 26. Boston, MA | 3.2 | 3.9 |

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities -- Gary (12.9 percent) and Detroit (10.4 percent). Boston had the lowest rate, unchanged at 3.2 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.2 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were Gary (6.3 percent), Cleveland (3.6 percent), Newark (2.5 percent), Birmingham (2.4 percent), and Dayton and New Orleans (both 2.2 percent each). Over the year, Philadelphia and Dallas reported increases of 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

# Departments

## *Unemployment Insurance Activities*

During the month of November 1987, the District of Columbia Processed 2,850 unemployment compensation initial claims for former workers in the City. This was 6 percent below the seasonally high October claims load. It is also the third lowest monthly claims load for 1987, ranking behind September and May in that order. November was the lowest month in claims for 1986.

The total number of weeks claimed and weeks actually compensated increased one and two percent, respectively, from last month. The direction for these measures is counter to the monthly movement for initial claims. This is reasonable because the high level of initial claimants for last month is now being reflected in the compensation phases of the process. Following the same reasoning, the total benefit outlay, at $5.1 million, is one percent above last month. The average weekly layout for this month is slightly below October, but the increase in the volume of weeks actually compensated brought the total November outlay above the October level. Compared to November 1986, the average weekly benefit amount increased six percent in the current month.

The benefit outlay for the eleven-month period of 1987 ending in November is $69 million, accounting for 395,520 idle weeks actually compensated. This compares to $67.2 million for the same period in 1986.

## Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs) District of Columbia November 1987

| | Nov. 1987 | Oct. 1987 | Nov. 1986 | Percent Change From Oct. 1987 | Percent Change From Nov. 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State UI Program**[a] | | | | | |
| Initial Claims Taken | 2,716 | 2,828 | 2,724 | - 4.0 | - 0.3 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed | 28,859 | 28,474 | 31,070 | + 1.4 | - 7.1 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated | 27,073 | 26,435 | 29,297 | + 2.4 | - 7.6 |
| Total Benefits Paid | $4,694,820 | $4,613,171 | $4,764,923 | + 1.8 | - 1.5 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $173.41 | $174.51 | $162.64 | - 0.6 | + 6.6 |
| Number of First Payments | 1,383 | 1,446 | 1,469 | - 4.4 | - 5.9 |
| Number of Final Payments | 731 | 793 | 821 | - 7.8 | -11.0 |
| Total Beneficiaries | 7,782 | 7,952 | 8,778 | - 2.1 | -11.3 |
| **Federal Program**[b] | | | | | |
| Initial Claims Taken | 90 | 159 | 106 | -43.4 | -15.1 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed | 2,113 | 2,158 | 2,640 | - 2.1 | -20.0 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated | 1,837 | 1,863 | 2,708 | - 1.4 | -32.2 |
| Total Benefits Paid | $356,542 | $368,098 | $509,389 | - 3.1 | -30.0 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $194.09 | $197.58 | $188.11 | - 1.8 | + 3.2 |
| Number of First Payments | 98 | 110 | 130 | -10.9 | -24.6 |
| Number of Final Payments | 44 | 51 | 74 | -13.7 | -40.5 |
| Total Beneficiaries | 524 | 545 | 774 | - 3.9 | -32.3 |
| **Ex-Servicepersons Program**[c] | | | | | |
| Initial Claims Taken | 44 | 40 | 43 | +10.0 | + 2.3 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed | 375 | 411 | 466 | - 8.8 | -19.5 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated | 281 | 334 | 386 | -15.9 | -27.2 |
| Total Benefits Paid | $53,249 | $61,650 | $73,803 | -13.6 | -27.8 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $189.50 | $184.58 | $191.20 | + 2.7 | - 0.9 |
| Number of First Payments | 23 | 21 | 26 | + 9.5 | -11.5 |
| Number of Final Payments | 23 | 29 | 19 | -20.7 | +21.1 |
| Total Beneficiaries | 88 | 103 | 125 | -14.6 | -29.6 |
| **Total—All Programs** | | | | | |
| Initial Claims Taken | 2,850 | 3,027 | 2,873 | - 5.8 | - 0.8 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed | 31,347 | 31,043 | 34,176 | +1.0 | - 8.3 |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated | 29,191 | 28,632 | 32,391 | + 2.0 | - 9.9 |
| Total Benefits Paid | $5,104,611 | $5,042,919 | $5,348,115 | + 1.2 | - 4.6 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $174.87 | $176.13 | $165.11 | - 0.7 | + 5.9 |
| Number of First Payments | 1,504 | 1,577 | 1,625 | - 4.6 | - 7.4 |
| Number of Final Payments | 798 | 873 | 914 | - 8.6 | -12.7 |
| Total Beneficiaries | 8,394 | 8,600 | 9,677 | - 2.4 | -13.3 |

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

The number of weeks actually compensated totalled 416,150 last year. The increase in outlay this year is attributable to the higher average weekly benefit amount this year ($174.51) compared to $161.45 last year. All recipients in 1987 were on a higher scale of benefits than in 1986. At the beginning of 1986, the maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250. All carryovers in 1986 were on the $206 scale, and new 1986 recipients were on the $250 scale. In 1987, all recipients were on the $250 scale.

# Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 349.7 (1967=100) during the two months ended in November. For the 12-months ended in November, the local CPI-U rose 4.7 percent.

The Washington Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.7 percent from September to November. The November level of 353.1 was 5.1 percent higher than the index in November 1986.

Until November, the local and national CPI-U indexes were advancing at about the same pace. However, the September-November period saw a marked difference in the indexes. The national index was 0.9 percent higher than the local. On the other hand, over the year, the local index increased 4.7 percent versus a 4.5 percent increase for the Nation.

Locally, the September-November CPI-U increase was characterized by an acceleration in medical care, apparel and upkeep, other goods and services, and entertainment which were somewhat offset by slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly energy. Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-months period, prices of food and beverage, medical care, and other goods and services tend to be relatively higher locally. On the other hand, housing, apparel and upkeep, and transportation tend to be relatively higher nationally. Entertainment and energy are just about even.

**Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]**

| Expenditure Category | Nov. 1987 | Percent Change 2 months Ago | Percent Change Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Items** | | | |
| U.S. | 345.8 | 1.4 | 4.5 |
| Washington Area | 349.7 | 0.5 | 4.7 |
| Food & Beverage | 339.8 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| Housing | 372.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 253.8 | 1.3 | 7.1 |
| Transportation | 313.9 | 0.7 | 4.4 |
| Medical Care | 490.2 | 2.3 | 6.3 |
| Entertainment | 280.4 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Other Goods & Services | 377.2 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| **Special Index:** | | | |
| Energy[b] | 167.3 | -4.2 | 8.4 |

[a] 1967=100, except as noted.
[b] June 1979=100

*Source:* U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff.

# Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1987 was down $4.85. Average Weekly Hours decreased 0.3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, increased 16 cents an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods as Weekly Earnings rose $11.28. Weekly Hours were up 0.2 hour. Hourly Earnings increased 24 cents. The rise was due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing**
Washington Metropolitan Area
November 1987

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1987 | Oct. 1987 | Nov. 1986 | Nov. 1987 | Oct. 1987 | Nov. 1986 | Nov. 1987 | Oct. 1987 | Nov. 1986 |
| **Total Manufacturing** | **414.35** | **419.20** | **404.54** | **37.6** | **38.6** | **39.2** | **11.02** | **10.86** | **10.32** |
| **Durable Goods** | **406.21** | **419.43** | **383.46** | **39.4** | **41.0** | **41.5** | **10.31** | **10.23** | **9.24** |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Products | 422.18 | 480.68 | 426.95 | 39.2 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 10.77 | 11.05 | 9.77 |
| Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 462.24 | 451.73 | 430.34 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 41.7 | 11.47 | 11.35 | 10.32 |
| Other Durbable Goods | 364.88 | 380.07 | 342.72 | 38.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 9.38 | 9.27 | 8.40 |
| **Non-Durable Goods** | **421.37** | **420.26** | **424.35** | **36.2** | **36.8** | **36.9** | **11.64** | **11.42** | **11.50** |
| Food & Kindred Products | 436.73 | 408.44 | 473.98 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 11.74 | 10.95 | 12.03 |
| Printing & Publishing | 444.16 | 451.61 | 450.33 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 12.80 | 12.65 | 12.83 |
| Other Non-Durable Goods | 342.05 | 330.77 | 347.28 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 42.3 | 8.53 | 8.29 | 8.21 |

| **Total Production Workers** | **November 1987** | **October 1987** | **November 1986** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **43,200** | **42,600** | **42,300** |

*Break taken in series.

Stone, Clay and Glass products had the greatest overall decrease, as Weekly Earnings dropped $58.50. Weekly Hours were down 4.3 hours. Hourly Earnings decreased 28 cents. Less overtime being worked caused the drop.

Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies continues to have more business, other than seasonal, as does Food and Kindred Products. Other Durable Goods shows higher hourly earnings because of piece work or higher incentive pay. Printing and Publishing reflects more overtime being worked.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES**

On-the-Job Training Program has benefits for the worker as well as the employer.
Call today to learn about 50% employer reimbursement.
639-1213.

## COMMENTARY

# PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYABILITY

"Working to Keep Washington Working" is a demanding, never ending responsibility.

In this new year and others beyond it, the Department of Employment Services is committed to keeping Washington working and productive by fostering and nurturing a partnership with business, education, other government agencies, and community-based organizations that care about making a lasting impact on the lives of people.

In 1987, the Agency undertook steps to expand its involvement with various community sectors, especially education and business, to gain a better insight of job skills needed by private industry and to survey trends for the future.

Project Success and the Mayor's Summer Jobs Program provide examples of successful programs that have benefitted from the support and involvement of the business community, as well as the city's public and private school systems. A large number of the 400 high school graduates of the Class of 1987, who gained career opportunities through Project Success, are working in jobs pledged by private industry. These companies have said that they will train the new employees for jobs with upward mobility, ensuring them a bright and productive future.

This kind of partnership, in collaboration with schools and universities, is critical to preparing and retraining workers for a changing labor market. For this reason and for the first time in 1987, the Department of Employment Services launched high skilled training in two demand occupations: nursing and office automation. Job training, and in some instances retraining, in these areas and in 12 other occupational categories, are designed to ensure the productivity and employability of the city's workforce. Indeed, in this way, the Agency continues to make a significant impact on the quality of life for us all.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES**
**500 C STREET, N.W.**
**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**
**PENALTY FOR MISUSE**

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

U.S.MAIL

JOB SERVICE

**"Helping People Help Themselves"**